AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace Paragraphs [0024], [0030], [0033], and [0041] with the following paragraphs rewritten in amendment format:

[0024] The mandrel collection system 32 uses movement of the rivet setting tools' actuation hydraulic piston 44 to actuate the mandrel collection system 32. Upon actuation of the actuating head 42 of the rivet setting tool 30, the movement of the actuating piston 44 causes the mandrel collection system 32 to increase the amount of vacuum within a collection bottle to draw the rivet mandrel through the rivet mandrel collection tube 46 defined within the actuation piston 44. When the mandrel collection system 32 is activated or "turned on" via the switch mechanism 31 in the air supply module 34, a constant vacuum is generated by the vacuum control module 36. The level of the constant vacuum is regulated by a needle valve (as disclosed below). This level can be adjusted all the way from full vacuum capability of the mandrel collection system to completely off.

[0030] Figures 6-7 represent cross-sectional views of the air supply. Shown is a plurality of apertures and a chamber defined within the body of the air supply module 34. Defined within the air supply module is the compressed air supply inlet [[71]] which functions to bring a constant air pressure from the rivet setting tool 30 into the valving mechanism 64 of the mandrel collection system 32. Additionally defined within the body is a chamber, which is fluidly coupled to the central aperture. Additionally coupled to the central aperture is a chamber having a leak control orifice

76. The leak control orifice 76 functions to use pressure built within the chamber to supply a stream of pressurized air to a shuttle valve as will be further described below.

[0033] As previously mentioned, the air supply module 34 has a through bore 60. Axially disposed about the through bore is a first groove [[94]] that holds a first O-ring 96. Also disposed about the through bore is a shelf portion 98 that holds a second O-ring 100. The first O-ring 96 functions in conjunction with one or more longitudinally formed slots or chamfers 102 defined within the actuating piston 44 to form a gas actuator as further described below.

[0041] When the piston is moved into its second or actuated position (see Figure 13b), air pressure passes the first O-ring 96 and enters the control orifice 134. As seen in Figure 15, this air pressure from the control orifice 134 actuates the shuttle valve 120 and causes it to move to a second position 140. When the shuttle valve 120 is in its second position 140, air from the constant pressure supply 70 line flows through both the low and high flow passages 112, 114. This allows a high flow to enter the venturi vacuum actuator 115, allowing a high or large vacuum to be drawn through the vacuum supply 118. This high vacuum functions to pull the mandrel from the actuating head 42 and place the spent mandrel into the collection bottle 38. After a predetermined amount [[o]] <u>of</u> time, the piston 44 is returned to its normal position. Air pressure bleeds through the orifice 76, returning the shuttle valve 120 to its unactuated position.